

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE

Since the legislature convened nearly 500 bills have been introduced in the two houses. Aside from the duplicate measures, and bills bearing a similarity to each other, which are either unfavorably reported or returned in the form of substitutes, it is fortunate for the people of Mississippi that a very small percentage of the pending measures will be enacted into law. The legislature has been in session four weeks, only a half dozen measures have been signed by the governor, and not over a dozen will be in readiness for his signature within the next ten days. The promptness with which the working committees have squelched the life out of a large majority of the bills introduced is a highly gratifying indication that the people of the State will not be oppressed with a burden of useless new laws when the legislature adjourns.

It has been the history of legislatures and lawmaking bodies since the beginning of time that some members are imbued with the idea that they must be continually introducing bills. Their work is of the class that amounts to nothing, and is worse than useless, for it becomes really pernicious and develops the demagogue of the most dangerous type. It can be safely asserted that 80 per cent of the bills offered in the two bodies since the legislature convened have no more place on the statute books than they would be entitled to in the Bible. They cover almost every phase of wisdom and unwisdom, imbecility and corporate favoritism, and serve only to illustrate the freakish intellect or cupidity of their authors. It is therefore doubly fortunate at this time that Mississippi has a legislature which is being conducted by men of sense and business sagacity. Unquestionably the personnel and standard of the body is higher than it has been for many years, and while some laws will probably get on the statute books before the end of the session which ought not to be there, the general trend of legislation promises to be prudent and conservative.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.

The legislature was a dull attraction today. The senate adjourned until Monday, and the house spent the entire morning with local and private legislation, it being a custom to set aside this day for bills of this nature.

The house galleries were deserted during the session, and many members were absent from their seats, having either left for their homes or being confined in their boarding houses with bad colds and la grippe, resulting from the spell of severe weather.

The joint legislative committee of twenty-four members appointed to redistrict the Circuit and Chancery Court districts of the State, has thus far made but little progress with the undertaking, which is of a rather stuporous nature.

One plan suggested to the committee, which is attracting much attention, proposes the formation of thirteen Circuit Court districts, an increase of two over the present number. This plan has one very commendable feature, in that it does not place any two circuit judges or district attorneys in the same district. It is as follows:

First District—Tishomingo, Alcorn, Prentiss, Itawamba, Lee, Monroe, Chickasaw and Lowndes.

Second District—Pearl River, Hancock, Harrison, Jackson, Greene and Wayne.

Third District—Tippah, Union, Benton, Marshall, Lafayette, Panola, Tate and DeSoto.

Fourth District—Leflore, Sunflower, Washington, Issaquena and Sharkey.

Fifth District—Pontotoc, Yalobusha, Grenada, Calhoun, Carroll, Montgomery, Clay and Webster.

Sixth District—Wilkinson, Amite, Franklin, Adams, Jefferson and Claiborne.

Seventh District—Holmes, Madison, Hinds and Yazoo.

Eighth District—Rankin, Scott, Newton, Winston, Neshoba, Leake, Attala and Choctaw.

Ninth District—Warren.

Tenth District—Lauderdale, Kemper, Neshoba and Oktibbeha.

Eleventh District—Tunica, Quitman, Coahoma, Bolivar and Tallahatchie.

Twelfth District—Copiah, Lincoln, Pike, Covington, Lawrence and Marion.

Thirteenth District—Simpson, Jasper, Smith, Clark, Jones and Perry.

After the introduction of quite a number of private and local bills the house, without the transaction of any other business, adjourned for the day.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY.

The committee on universities and colleges has just completed its investigation of the various institutions. The report will be read to the house at an early date. The one of most interest is that relating to the university and some of the testimony as to the Greek letter societies is said to be of a sensational character.

The judiciary committee of the house has finally decided to report the same code bill formerly reported, which provides for a commission to report a code to the next legislature.

Constitutional Provision.

When the house met the constitution committee reported concurrent resolution No. 12, submitting an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the sale of liquor in the State with the recommendation that it do pass as amended, the amendment changing the time of submission from a special election in August to the general election in November.

Mr. Brown, of Adams, moved that the resolution be referred to the liquor traffic committee to pass on the subject matter.

Mr. Ross moved that the Brown motion be tabled and the roll was called on this motion, which resulted in tabling by 53 yeas to 39 nays, the house refusing to send the amendment to the liquor traffic association.

A minority report from the constitution committee was presented to the house and signed by Mr. Watts, of Lauderdale, and T. E. Williams, in which they took the position that the proposed amendment to the constitution was unnecessary, and for that reason they could not concur in the recommendation of the majority of the committee.

There were no bills introduced

general interest, and the house at 12:30 adjourned for the day.

In the Senate.

The senate met at 4 p. m. A sealed message was received from the governor to be acted upon in executive session.

A motion was entered by Senator Franklin to reconsider the vote indefinitely postponing senate bill 71, exempting 3-year-old cattle in the hands of the original owners.

The committee on local and private legislation reported favorably senate bill to refund to owners of live stock in Copiah county an amount equal to the value of the stock destroyed on account of glanders.

Senate bill 108, paying the adjutant general the remainder of his salary due him for 1902-03, passed.

At 5 o'clock the senate went into executive session and later adjourned.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.

By the narrow majority of two votes the lower house of the legislature last week passed the bill allowing boards of supervisors to make partial payments on contracts for public buildings as the work progresses.

This measure was indefinitely postponed a few days since, and the motion entered to reconsider was called up by Mr. Steenis, of Lauderdale. The debate was quite spirited, Messrs. Watts and Steenis, of Lauderdale, and McGee and Hinds leading the forces in favor of the bill. Their chief contention was that the present law practically prohibits small contractors, who are not plentifully supplied with funds, from bidding on public buildings. The vote by which the bill was reconsidered was the closest that has been taken since the legislature convened.

The house committee made a favorable report on the bill providing for a new codification of the laws of the State.

In the senate the bill prohibiting non-members from wearing the emblems of secret societies was passed by a practically unanimous vote. Another interesting bill passed was to prevent frauds in awards of contracts, by boards of supervisors by providing that such contracts must be examined and passed upon by the circuit judges of the districts.

A uniform school book bill, which was the special order in the senate, was postponed until Thursday. The house made the amendment for constitutional prohibition a special order for next Tuesday morning, at which time the first of three votes will be taken.

The usual number of local bills introduced in both branches of the legislature, but no further action of general interest transpired in either the house or senate before adjournment.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY.

The feature of the legislative session today was the consideration of the Sample amendments to the primary election law, which were the special order for the day. Fairly good headway was made on the bill during the morning, and the measure was left pending when the house adjourned for dinner.

At the opening of the session consideration was resumed on the bill fixing penalties on railroad companies for failure to deliver freights. The measure is quite drastic in its provisions, and was passed in an amended form. It is held by its opponents, however, that it will not stand a test in the courts.

Another somewhat remarkable bill passed was in the senate, being a bill to confer on illegitimate and mothers of illegitimate the same rights as legitimate to recover damages for death or injury. There was practically no opposition to the bill, the vote being 28 to 5.

One of the features of the introduction of the usual deluge of duplicate and local bills, nothing further of a general nature transpired in the deliberations of either house before adjournment for the day was taken.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY.

The legislative feature today was the consideration of the bill in the senate providing for a uniform system of school books, which was left pending when the body adjourned for dinner.

The working committee of the senate accomplished some good work. Favorable reports were made on the bills for better working of public roads, increasing Supreme Court to five members and making terms ten years each, the house bill changing office hours of State officials so as to cut out the noon dinner hour, and the measure fixing the maximum legal rate of interest at 8 per cent instead of 10 per cent. Unfavorable reports were made on the bill regarding the management of the penitentiary.

The house judiciary committee favorably reported on the bill increasing salaries of judges, as amended. Mr. Eate introduced a bill providing for a geological survey of the State. The house adjourned for dinner.

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COMMENT AND CRITICISM.

Some Opinions About Legislation Past and Prospective.

Mortality Statistics.

A bill has been introduced in the house to provide for a bureau of mortality statistics for the purpose of keeping an accurate report of births and deaths. The bureau is to have a head located at the capital, which may be the insurance commissioner or some other department, and physicians are to be required to report deaths and causes of same, and report births, receiving a compensation for such reports.

Slow in Committees.

There is every indication that the present legislature will be long drawn out. Much complaint is made about the size of some of the larger and more important committees and the difficulty of getting meetings. Whether this be the trouble or not, the fact remains that it is very difficult to get reports. The appropriate and physical conditions are to be required to report deaths and causes of same, and report births, receiving a compensation for such reports.

Prohibitionists Scared.

The prohibitionists have sent out an appeal to the legislators who are friendly to the cause of constitutional prohibition to remain at the capital continually for the next few days in order to assure the successful passage of the constitutional amendment.

It appears that the prohibitionists were rather surprised at the small showing made by them in the first skirmish last week, and they are now making an energetic effort to rally their forces and wage a fierce fight for the cherished measure. They realize that it is a difficult matter to command eighty-nine votes at a full session of the house or to maintain this ratio with many members absent, and that the amendment is to be voted upon three successive days, it might meet a defeat on either of these days by failing a few votes short of the required two-thirds. The advocates of local option and the anti-prohibitionists have taken much courage over the new phase of the situation.

May Have Plenty to Do.

Plenty of work is being mapped out for the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College to perform during the next few years. Following closely on the heels of the proposed establishment of a state department of agriculture at that institution, whose chief work shall be to suppress the boll weevil, comes a bill introduced in the senate by Mr. Boyd providing for a geological and agricultural survey of the State, to be made under supervision of the director of the experiment station, and to be completed by February, 1908. The bill is ably prepared, and sets forth at length the manner in which the survey shall be made and printed reports of the result given to the public.

Prison System.

The revision of the method of governing the penitentiary finds its first legislative manifestation in the bill introduced by Mr. Denton, of Lauderdale, which abolishes the prison board of control and places the management of the penitentiary in the hands of an assistant, who is required to give a \$50,000 bond, to be approved by the governor for a period of five years, and is authorized to employ such assistants as may be necessary to conduct the affairs of the prison. The superintendent is made responsible for the finances of the prison, must make payments direct to the State treasury, and is required to close his accounts on the first of January each year and make official report.

Anti-Compact Law.

Insurance Commissioner Cole appeared before the house committee on insurance last week for the purpose of discussing the proposed law seeking to amend the statute on trusts and combines, known as the Noel anti-trust law, seeking to exempt insurance companies from its operations, so as to enable them to retain their existing organizations in the State. The bond of contention on this bill is the question of whether it is violative of the constitutional provision against class legislation. The insurance commissioner contends that it is not, as the measure does not seek to confer special benefits, but applies to insurance organizations as a whole.

State Depositories.

The much expected State depository bill has been introduced in the lower house of the legislature by Mr. Bulard, and is now in the hands of the judiciary committee. The measure is modeled somewhat after the suggestions made by ex-State Treasurer Thad B. Lampton, although not the identical bill prepared by that official before retiring from office. It creates a finance board composed of the governor, attorney general and treasurer, and requires these officials to send out a circular to all State banks having capital stock of \$30,000 or over, inviting bids for deposits. The banks accepted as depositories must give bonds of known solvency as collateral when receiving State treasury funds, and the treasurer keeps a separate account with these institutions. Heavy penalties are provided for the violation of any of the regulations adopted governing deposits. It is also provided that the tax collectors of the counties make their settlements direct with designated depositories.

Action Comes Slow.

It is significant that very few of the bills thus far passed are of much importance. Barring the school appropriation, pension appropriation and Jim Crow street car bills enacted by the house, none of the measures thus far passed in either body are wide spread in their effect, or notable in importance. The senate bills establishing three new experiment stations in various parts of the State are still tied up in the house committee on agriculture, and it is understood that favorable reports are to be made upon but two of the measures. However, in spite of the lack of important legislation, the two houses are doing good work in clearing the calendar of minor matters. Local and private legislation is much further advanced than usual at this period of a session, and the number of bills indefinitely postponed is much larger than heretofore.

Mississippi State News

Mexican Cotton Boll Weevil.

We give below a description of the origin and life habits of the Mexican boll weevil, at this time so much discussed and dreaded by the cotton farmers of the South. The article is from the pen of Prof. Glenn W. Herrick, entomologist of the Mississippi experiment station, which we believe will prove of much interest to our readers, and is as follows:

"Probably, no pest has appeared on cotton within the last twenty years that has caused as much general uneasiness as the Mexican cotton boll weevil. The eggs are laid in the squares, forms or bolls by the parent beetle. The young grub that hatches from the egg, immediately begins to eat out the tender inside portions of the square, form or boll. The squares in which the grubs are living 'flare' and fall to the ground, and after a few weeks, turn to a quiet, whitish looking object inside the square form, or boll. This is known as the pupa. After about one week the adult weevil comes forth and soon begins laying eggs for another generation of weevils."

"The weevils pass the winter as full grown beetles in cracks, crevices, etc., under the bark of trees, and under all kinds of trash and rubbish about the farm and in the gin house and other out buildings. They also hide among cotton bolls, and in the roots of cotton stalks. All the eggs, grubs and pupa that may be in the squares, forms, or bolls in the autumn are killed before spring by the frosts. Only the mature weevils are able to survive the winter, and many of these, that have become full grown, in the autumn, are killed before spring."

"These insects increase during the summer very rapidly. It has been estimated that one pair of beetles will give rise to over three quarters of a million of weevils before October. It is necessary, therefore, that the weevil should mature as early in the season as possible before the weevil has become so abundant."

"The dangers of importing this insect into the State of Mississippi are very great. We have seen that the adult insect hibernates around gins and out houses and among cotton seed and baled hay. Moreover, Prof. Mally says, 'the egg is deposited so late in the season that the larvae barely have time to eat into the seed before the boll opens. Hence the cotton is sometimes gathered and ginned before the larvae have become full grown, and consequently often happens that adult weevils are found in the seed later on. Nothing is easier than that this insect should be carried from place to place in shipments of cotton seed, cotton hulls, baled cotton, baled hay, etc.'"

In the face of the above facts, the need of an efficient system of quarantine is too obvious to need discussion."

New Canning Factories.

The Gulf & Ship Island road expects to establish no less than a dozen canning factories along its line within the next few months, and a promoter has been employed to organize stock companies among the citizens of the various towns along the line, the railroad taking a good portion of the stock in each enterprise thus launched. The truck farming industry is being given a simultaneous encouragement, and the towns along the road will be an important factor in the early fruit and vegetable market during the spring and summer.

Killed for One Dollar.

Because Sherman Fox would not pay a debt of one dollar he was shot and killed, last week near Arkabutla, in Tate county, by a companion named Andrew Brown. The latter had been empowered to collect the debt, which it is claimed Fox owed to a negro woman, and Brown was urging immediate payment, declaring that if it was not settled by the following day he would kill Fox. The parties met the next morning, and true to his word Brown shot Fox down, death resulting instantly. He is now in jail at Senatobia.

Will Widen Narrow Gauge.

Contract will be awarded within the next few days for the widening of the narrow gauge track of the Gulf and Chicago division of the Mobile, Jackson & Kansas City road, running from Pontotoc, this State, to Middleton, Tenn., and commonly known in that section as the "Doodle Bug Line." Several prominent contractors have inspected the road within the past week with the view of submitting bids.

Hearst Sentiment Growing.

Hon. Wallace McLaurin, Democratic national committeeman, arrived home last week from Washington. "The sentiment in favor of the nomination of W. R. Hearst for president is growing steadily among the Democrats of the North," said Mr. McLaurin, "and he is undoubtedly the leading candidate today. If nominated I believe he could be elected, for he has a habit of getting things when he goes after them."

Mules Die With Pneumonia.

The cold weather Mississippi has been experiencing is proving somewhat fatal to live stock, which is unused to such extremes of temperature. Report comes from Laurel that a carload of thirty fine mules, en route to that place from St. Louis, were stricken with pneumonia, and twelve of the number died during the journey, while the others are in a bad fix. It is claimed by the consignee that the mules were allowed to lay over a day in the stock yards at East St. Louis while the thermometer at that place was near the zero mark.

Infanticide on the Increase.

The crime of infanticide, heretofore somewhat unknown in Mississippi, especially among the whites, seems to be on the increase. Within the past week the bodies of two murdered babies were found by the Jackson police, and a similar find is reported from Aberdeen, where the dead body of a young child was found in the yard of a citizen living in the northern part of town. In neither of the three instances have clues been found to the identity of the perpetrators.

Will Reappoint Mr. Pepper.

Gov. Vardaman has signified his intention of reappointing Hon. D. G. Pepper of Lexington as one of the members of the levee board for the Yazoo-Mississippi district, and it is understood that he is one of the very few of the old members of the two levee boards who will be retained. Mr. Pepper has been prominently identified with levee affairs for many years, and is one of the delegates before congress to urge the passage of a bill providing for government control of the levees.

Want Harbor Improved.

The citizens of Natchez are endeavoring to get a special bill through congress, making an appropriation for the harbor at that place. Natchez was slighted in the report of the house committee on rivers and harbors, and petitions have been sent to Congressman McLain of the Fifth district and Congressman Randall of Louisiana, the latter being a member of the committee on rivers and harbors, urging them to get through a special measure before the adjournment of the session.

Park Work Stopped.

Capt. Rigby of the Vicksburg National Park commission states that owing to the lack of available money under the emergency appropriation, only the park commissioners, stenographer, and a couple of laborers, who will be made to repair washouts and other park road work, will be retained on salary between now and July. The national park work will otherwise be stopped.

Coming to the Front.

The Rankin farm, which has usually been a drag to the penitentiary, and which at one time it was thought advisable to sell, came to the front this year with \$6,000 to the good, besides the men taken from that camp earned \$6,438.99 grading the capital grounds. This is the best showing Rankin farm has ever made.

State Committee.

Chairman C. C. Miller of the Democratic State executive committee has not yet taken up the matter of calling a session of the committee for the purpose of arranging for a State convention to name delegates to the national convention.

State Land Sales.

State Land Commissioner E. H. Nall reports land sales for January amounting to \$11,407.14, which is far in excess of the record for the same month last year. Of the total amount, \$750 was for trespassers and \$152.50 for fees.

Aphyxiated by Charcoal Fumes.

Will Mileski, a Bohemian oysterman, was smothered to death last week at Biloxi on the effects of charcoal gas. He built a charcoal fire in the hold of a schooner, and went to sleep, leaving it burning.

Fridge Takes Oath.

Arthur Fridge, of Ellisville, who was appointed adjutant-general of the Mississippi National Guard, took the oath of office last week before the clerk of the Supreme Court.

Pardons Wanted.

Gov. Vardaman has been petitioned to grant a pardon to T. B. Keene, convicted in the Circuit Court of Yazoo county of larceny and sentenced to the penitentiary for three years. He claims to have been under the influence of liquor when the felony was committed. The governor has also been petitioned to grant a pardon to Will Lee, convicted in Lincoln county of attempted murder.

Looks Like Murder.

The Scott county authorities are wrestling with what appears to be a murder mystery. A day or so since while a party of sportsmen were out hunting they found a hat filled with buckshot holes, a small mirror, a razor and a handkerchief lying in the woods, all covered with blood. A diligent search was made, but no body was discovered, and no further clues have yet been developed. The spot was in a dense, wild region.

NATIONAL ORATORICAL CONTEST

Winner of Contest at the World's Fair Next Fall to Be Champion College Orator of the United States.

College students all over the country are becoming interested in a proposed oratorical contest which is to determine, at the World's Fair next autumn, the champion college orator of the United States. Students of the Missouri State University, at Columbia, Mo., are perfecting a plan proposed by a student in the Kansas University for the creation of an interstate oratorical league comprising every State university in the Union.

The plan, as unfolded thus far, is to enlist the interest of oratorical talent in each State university, organizing a local oratorical association in each; to divide the country into several sections, each comprising half a dozen or more States; and to hold the final contest in a hall on the World's Fair grounds.

Each institution will hold a local contest, several of its leading orators participating. The student who wins at his home college will represent his State in the section of several States to which he belongs. The man winning at this contest will represent the World's Fair to represent his section. One man may thus represent the New England States, another man the middle Atlantic Coast States, another man the States of the Middle West, and so on.

At the final contest these half dozen or more young men will meet upon a rostrum inside the Exposition and engage in a contest or oratory such as the world has never known. The Exposition company will grant the use of one of the splendid assembly halls for the contest. The judges will be selected from among the most distinguished and representative men in America. Judgment will be rendered as to thought, composition and delivery, a separate set of judges being arranged for each of the three points of comparison. The plan calls for the sending of copies of each oration to the judges on thought and composition some time prior to the date of the contest, so that the eminent authorities may read the productions carefully and mark them according to estimate of merit. The judges will deliver their verdicts at the contest and will retire immediately after the close of the concluding oration and render their decisions. A general average will then be struck between the markings of the three sets of judges, and the man receiving the highest marking will be adjudged winner.

That this young man will become in a large sense a national hero is not to be doubted. All the world loves a lover—and an orator. The man who can sway an audience by the eloquence of his lips is ever a hero. The ability "the applause of listening senates to command" is admired and honored in all nations. Therefore, it is to be expected that the young college student who shall win this national contest in oratory and such auspicious popularity with the whole world as his audience, will become a prophet with honor even in his own country; and there are just now scattered throughout the United States, in two score of State universities, a large number of talented young men who are ambitious to engage in the contest.

Oratorical contests between students in American colleges have been for many years amongst the notable events of collegiate life. Up to twenty years ago, when football and rowing became so overwhelmingly popular as expressions of college effervescence, oratory was considered a thing of even higher importance than it is at present, and some of the most eminent men in American history have won their first oratorical spurs in such competitions.

For more than a quarter of a century there has been in existence an organization called the Interstate Oratorical Association. About a dozen of the Middle Western States, such as Missouri, Illinois, Kansas and Indiana, have participated in the annual contests. Subordinate to the interstate associations there are State associations in each State, and in each college that sends a contestant to the State contest, there is a local association. The man who wins the local contest represents his college in the State contest. The winner there goes to the interstate contest. Cash prizes are usually given to the winners in these contests, and as a rule the cash is welcomed by the victor, as it assists him materially in continuing his college course.

Several men who have won the interstate oratorical contest within the past twenty years have become national characters, and chiefly so through their powers of oratory. William Jennings Bryan, twice Democratic candidate for the presidency of the United States, is one of these. Mr. Bryan represented an Illinois college in the contest, about twenty-five years ago. Fifteen years later he delivered another oration, also in the State of Illinois, at Chicago, which won him the early ears of the nation, and the honor of his party for the chief magistracy of the nation.

United States Senator Albert J. Beveridge, of Indiana, is another conspicuous example of the triumphant college orator winning wider fame as a public man. Mr. Beveridge, in 1884, was a poor boy, a college student at an Indiana town. He had the gift of oratory. He competed for the honor of representing his college in the State contest, and won. At the State contest he was also the victor. At the interstate contest he was again the victor, and found his picture and the story of his triumph in nearly every great newspaper in the land. He continued to speak in public. He entered political life, and at 36 became the youngest senator of the United States, a close confidant of the president, and a man of international celebrity.

As another instance of the future success of the college orator the career of Dr. John Huston Finley, president of the University of the City of New York, is worthy of mention. Twenty years ago John Finley was a student at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill. He was "something of an orator," and he competed in the local contest and won the honor of representing Knox at the State contest. Here he carried off the honors and went to the interstate contest, where he was victor. The subject of his oration was "John Brown." Shortly after his graduation Finley was chosen to the presidency of his alma mater, and was known as the youngest college president in the United States. A few years later he was called to New York as the editor of a great magazine. Later he became professor of politics at Princeton, and less than a year ago he was called to the presidency of the New York City institution.

With these conspicuous examples of successful college orators before their eyes, the young men of the State universities who will be eligible to participate in this greatest of all college oratorical contests, at the universal exposition, are priming themselves for their loftiest flights of eloquence. It will be a battle royal for the honor, and though many bright young men must fall by the wayside, as only one can reach the ultimate goal, there is consolation in the fact that even an effort to win is highly praiseworthy. The prizes for the winners of the various contests leading up to the crowning one at the World's Fair, and the prize for the victor at that contest event, are to be announced when the plans shall have been perfected.

CANADA'S FOREST WEALTH.

Making Use of the World's Fair to Extend Knowledge of Her Great Resources.

Canada intends to spring a surprise at the exposition next year with her exhibit of lumber and timber. Of most direct interest to the people of the United States, perhaps, is the record of Canada in the wood pulp industry last year. The Statistical Year Book of Canada, compiled by George Johnson, F. S. S., the official statistician of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, summarizes wood pulp industry as follows:

The value of the wood, blocks and other forms of crude export for pulp was \$1,315,038 in 1902, of which the United States took \$1,194,533, and Great Britain only \$120,445—other countries nothing. Of the prepared wood pulp the export from Canada was valued at \$2,046,398 for the same year, the United States taking \$1,170,400 worth, and Great Britain \$818,580; other countries, \$57,418 worth.

Other interesting facts connected with this growing industry among our northern neighbors may be summarized as follows:

The wood pulp industry of Canada for the calendar year 1902 was carried on by thirty-five mills, which had an output of 249,989 tons of wood pulp. Of this quantity, 155,210 tons were mechanical pulp, 76,735 sulphite, and 9,044 soda. The corresponding quantities for 1901 were: Mechanical, 169,360 tons; sulphite, 84,500 tons, and soda, 10,129 tons. The total value of the output was \$4,383,182.

The growth of the industry is considerable. In the census of 1881 there were five establishments with an output of \$63,000. In 1891 there were twenty-four with an output of \$1,057,810. The census of 1902 has not yet been tabulated. For 1902 the returns to the statistical branch preparing the Year Book, show, as given above, thirty-five establishments with an output of \$4,383,182.

Of the product of Canadian mills the customs returns show that during the calendar year 1902 the exports amounted to \$2,511,664, leaving \$1,871,518 for home use. In a general way, therefore, Canada exports about 57 per cent of her